have to be resolved which will be resolved in phase II of the feasibilty study which will only start after we agree to the principal terms which we are negotiating and that I hope will be completed by next month, by September.

'243. (The question^ (Shri Mohammed Afzal alias Meem Afzal) was ab--senr., For answer Vide Col-.. . infra)

•244. (The questioners i.Dr. Bapu Kaldate and Shrimati Kamla Sinha) were absent, For answer vide Col ..... infra)

Attacks on security personnel in Jammu and Kashmir

*245. SHRI JAGMOHAN: WiH the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleas-ed to state:

(a) how many persons have been killed/injureJ/abducted in the S:ate of Jammu and Kashmir during the period fron; January I, 1994 to July 20th, 195-J;

(b) out of the security officials killed/ injured, how many belong to the army, how many to paramilitary forces and how many to Jammu and Kashmir police;

tc) out of the civilians killed/injured, how many were killed in cross firing and how many were victims of militants, killings;

(d) how many times were the security forces attacked by th_e militants during the aforesaid period;

(e) how many rocket attacks were launched on vital installations, Radio/ TV stations and public/private buildings; and

(f) what additional measures ar_e being taken to meet the increasing fre-qlency and ferocity of the attacks of militants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) As per information made available by the State Government of J & K, during the period from January 1, 1994 to July 15, 1994, 526 ciivilians were killed and 956 were injured in terrorist violence, and 145 persons were kidnapped by the militants. In 1275 attacks on security forces, 102 security forces personnel were killed and 359 injured. During the same period 678 militants were killed. There were 40 rocket attacks by $militants_5$ which included attacks on vital installations and public and private building during this period.

(f) With a view to flushing out the ; ants curbing their activities and containing violence despite desparate efforts by the militants and their mentors across the border to escalate the same, anti-militancy operations are being conducted in a sustained manner. The operations are being closely reviewed, and monitored and whenever neeessary, the presence of security forces is being augmented in the vulnerable areas to provide protection to the people and security of vital installations, etc

SHRI JAGMOHAN; Sir, the data given in the statement shows that both in scale and intensity, the terrorist activities have increased. From the data collected by me in reply to other Unstarred Questions in this session and the previous session, it is clear that 1,177 persons were killed in 1990, 1,393 persons were killed in 1991, 1,909 persons were killed in 1992. And from 1st January, J093 $_{up}$ to the period for

which the information has been given, 3,964 persons have been killed. If you tabulate the figures of abductions$_s$ kidnappings, a i tacks on security forces and other incidents, the same trend is obvious. *My* question is: Would the hon. Minister be pleased to indicate as to how these figures reconcile with the of-repe.>.!ed claim that the situation in Kashmir has improved?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir. we have been often saying and the Government .y clearly mentioned that we are having a proxy war with Pakistan and that Pakistan has forced a proxy war on India in every manner. What the hon. Member is pointing out of 1990. 1991, 1992, 1993, and 1994 is when this movement started. It started on a different angle. In 1991, with Pakis-taa's involvement in a higher degree, it started spreading manifold. That is why, if yoa see the figures. Sir, the number of attacks on security forces by militants has increased and the reaction of the security forces has also increased. The militants' attacks on security forces and the security forces' attacks on militants, and the militants carrying on their activitie$_{s;}$—the$_v$ are increasing in that manner. Tliat is why the figures have gone up. So, we have said while answering the last question also that in the last three months there is an upsurge in their activities. We have not said that in the last three months the situation has come down. But, overall, the mood of the people has changed because the activities of the militants— rapes, extraction of money, kidnappings, and many other things—have irritated or have brought anger to the common man. And we have tried to go with the people so that they could b? brought into the mainstream, by curbing the militancy with a strong hand. That isi way the number of militants killed has> gone very high in this period. Similarly attacks on th$_e$ security forces have also been verv high because, as we have be~n saying from the Government side, the ammunition coming from Pakistan, the modern weapons coming from Pakistan have somehow increased. Sir, lately, instead of depending on Kashmiri militants, Pakistan has been trying to send those foreign mercenaries, the Afghanistan MujahideenSj as we call them. On ihe word of Jehad' on the pretext of 'Jehaa', all those fundamentalist forces are creating this problem. And let me assure this hon. House that it is a very, very difficult situation that our paramilitary forces are facing and with a very brave face they are fighting those forces. We have to keep the people in the mainstream. We have to keep the people's c.:nfi.lence. We have to give lh?ni th? feeiing that we are with them, t their security. Anj taking action against those who are of a different line, who are out of them is a very difficult task. The hon. Member had heen (he Governor there. He knows the situation. He knows the conditions-He knows the atmosphere. He knows ths situation under which our paramill-tar$_v$ force$_s$ are functioning. But, over all, wj see a change. When we say 'change', we call it an overall change. I am not saying that because last year 200 were killed and this time only 180 h"ve been killed and. therefore, the situation has improved. Sir, figures do no! really give the indication of improve* ment in the situation to that degree as th» mood of the people gives. Today, the mood of tlie people is certainly seen as a change. It is not our observation. Many independent organisations have said that the mood of the peopl$_e$ has changed. And that is why, Sir, if you recollect we t°°k all the initiative; even a calculated risk. For the last six months, we have been saying on the bunker issue that we do not want to come into their religious functions, their religious affairs and for the last six months, we have been trying this. And this time, they wanted to link it with the Amarnath yatra. Some of the organisations—Harkatul-Ansar and Harkatul-Mujahidien—have given a threat that they will not allow the Amarnath yatra to continue. We took $_a$ calculated risk. We said, "all right, if you take thj responsibility, w#

have an open mind. That is why we have removed the bunkers, in consultation with the local leaders, the local religi ous leaders and the local Administra tion. We said that if they took over the responsibility in respect oi that re ligious plac$_e$ and ensured that the mili tants do not come in, we would not have any objection. Therefore, Sir, the Government's objective is to curb the militancy. At th$_e$ same time, we also want t° create a proper feeling in the minds ol our brothers and sisters there so that they come into the mainstream.

SHRI JAGMOHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, sixty-two terrorists who were involved in the Hazratbal incident of October-November, 1993, were Jet off. Is it not $_a$ fact that some of these terrorists are now indulging in terrorist activities again and have contributed to the recent intensification of terrorism in the State? Therefore, would it not be correct to say, in connection with the Hazratbal incident, that the Government first surrendered its option at the time of cordon, then surrendered its laws at the tim$_e$ of the release of the 62 terrorists and now has surrendered its pres-tige by removing the bunkers in regard to which it has heen instating for the last on$_e$ yvar? Would this not add to the aggressive and bellicose attitude on the part of the terrorists and is it not something which would have a similar effect as w$_e$ saw in 1989 when seventy hard-core terrorists were released between September and December which really led to the large-scale terrorism in Kashmir?

SHRl RAJESH PILOT. Sir, as far as the Hazratbal incident is concerned, the State Government handled it in a way which they thought fit at that time. We were keeping a very close watch. At no stage we intervened. The objective .was that it should not lead to funher problems. But we kept a very close Watch. The State Government interacted with the people and whatever decision - they thought best was taken.

I am sure the hon. Member would agree that it was not only the Govem-ment, but the other people also appreciated toe fact that we had kept patience so that th$_e$ situation did not flare up. Aft sr all, what was the intention of the Government? The intention was to tackle the situation in th$_e$ proper way. Otherwise, the mili^ tants would have created problems not only in Kashmir, but in other parts ot ^he country as well. This was a respected place. Thi$_{l5}$ was a holy shrine. 'Jsing this opportunity, they wanted to create further problems. Therefore, our attempt was that we must keep a watch and we must ^{se}« that tMs was sorted out in a peaceful manner. We made our best efforts. Of course somebody else could have a different opinion on that. 'A' may say something, 'B' may $_s$ay something and 'C' may say something. But the Government acted In the national interest.

In regard to his second point about ihe hard-core militants, you would agree that no hard-core militant is ever released. No hard-core militant who is involved in killings, etc., is ever released, tiut sometimes, the screening Committee, on the basis of information from the State Administration, recommends the telease of some people. When I go On a visit, sometimes, some peopl$_e$ ap-i/roach me and tell me: 'My son Is not a militant; please check his case'. Then, I refer ^{suc}h cases. Sometimes, Members and ex-Membar$_s$ of Kashmir refer some cases. The Screening Committee goes into such cases. As I said, no hard-core militant is every released. But there may be a ease* where we may find that a yong man has been caught along with a militant. He himself may not be a hard-cor$_e$ militant but if action is taken against him, he may turn into a hard-core militant. In such cases., we do take some risk because we do not want that complete alienation should take place. Sometimes, we have to take such risks. We have to trust people. While doing so, we may fail sometimes. But for the national interest, w$_e$ have got to take such a

risk, we have got to take such a calculated risk. the objective is that more and moie people do not take to militancy.

Mr. Chairman, on certain occasions, we have to take some risks because it would not only be in the interest of Jammu and Kashmir, but It would also be jn the national interest. Let me assure the House that the State Admi nistration, the para-military forces, the Army and the Police are all working hard in curbing militancy. At the *r>zm?* time, wo are making efforts to brjng the other people, our brothers and sisters there, to the mainstream. Our aim is to bring back normalcy. When we take some risk, it may not turn out to be much useful. It is possible. I agree with the hon. Member. But let me assure the House that we are very strict in curbing militancy. Simultaneously, we are also trying to bring the peopl* who fee! alienated in one form or another—perhaps, due to some communication gap—back to the mainstream.

SHRl P. UPENDRA; Sir, when one goes into the statement and when one takes into account the number of incidents that are taking place, one finds that the situation js far from normal. The Minister himself has admitted that our security forces are facing a very difficult task, though there are sign-, of improvement and change in the mood of the people. But the Home Minister has declared that within six months elections will be held in the State. Of course, nobody denies that popular rule should, be restored. But whenever there is a talk of elections, the number of incidents is increasing. The Govern-ment can always hold elections at short notice, but this periodica! declaration of holding elections and not sticking to the schedule will not be appropriate. I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister on what basis he has made the statement that within six months popular rule *wiH* be restored, because the political process has not started even today. I would like to know from Ihe hon. Homo Minister who will I participate in the elections and who i will take charge of the elections.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): About the kind of statement which is iKnbuted to me, if tbe hon. Member has gone through the entire statement, he would be able to understand the implications of what I have stated. The basis on which I have made this state-nt is not because of the militancy i the situation as it is prevailing in Jammu and Kashmir but because due to international forces certain things are happening in that area. If international forces were not to meddle in the situation as it is prevailing Jn Jammu and Kashmir. I can assure the House that within six months we can hold the elections.

SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINAN-DAN JAIN: Sir. jn paragraph 2 of the reply, the hon. Minister has stated that anti-militancy operations are being conducted in a sustained manner with a view to curbing and containing violence generated bv the militants and their mentors across the border. It is com-mon knowledge that Pakistan has been providing arms and ammunition to the terrorists. The intention seems to create trouble in Punjab and Kashmir. The series of bomb blasts in Bombay was one of such attempts by Pakistan to destabilize this country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government will take up this matter seriously in the international fora ana see to it that Pakistan is declared as a country sponsoring terrorist activities and is dubbed as a terrorist State. Part (b) of my question is one which I posed to the Government igain and again. Pakistan is conducting training camps for terrorists in the Pakistan-occupied territory of Kashmir. WottM lie take some active steps to see that these training camps are d{s> tnantled?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Sir. if you recollect, from the middle of]993 there was a marginal improvement in the

situation. But these militants started attacking our political leaders. In the last eight or nine months, some prominent people, one ex-Minister, one ex-Speaker and ctae ex-MLA were killed. Then the tactics changed, to divide people on communal lines. This shows frustration on the part of the militants, that they got frustrated and, instead of attacks on security and other places they changed their taclics, and that is why this upsurge has come about in the last three, four months. We are concerned about it. We convened a meeting two, thre$_e$ days back where the hon. Prime Minister has expressed his concern to the State Administration and the para-military forces. We are monitoring the situation because, while on the one hand this upsurge shows their frustration, on the other hand it has gone **hl^h,** and that makes us concerned. We are aware of it and we shall control it to the required degree soon.

With regard to the second point that the hon. Member has made, she is very right. On the arrest of Mr. Yakub Menion, hs has shared information with our agencies and he said how Pakistan is bent upon destabilizing our country in many **ways.** We have been saying il: in every international forum. My colleague, Mr. Bhatia is here ^{an}d he knows hcwP, at every stage, we have projected fo the world how Pakistan is interfering in our internal affairs and with what intention. Whenever foreign Ambassadors and other dignitaries have been meeting us. we have been giving the location of the camps i>n their terri-^{v} lory. We have given the locations and details, and at every "orum we hav* besn saying tha because of the activities of, Pakistan, t^e way they are indulg'ng in them, they must be declared a terrorist State if there is air> con-.—•, Cor human tiehis. While on the one •"and the whtrte WOTM is talki'i? about human ritrhts, on the other hand this »s what is happening in i neighbourme State of ours, about which we are nvint> total 'nformation to the international fora. Efforts are on from our Government's side, j ef ™e assure the hon. Member that the Government ia giving the total picture, a clear picture. We are giving a transparent picture of the total situation to anybody who is coming from the foreign embassies. Delegations have gone to Kashmir, Ambassadors and High Commissioners have gone there; they met the people and talked to them. Now, gradually the international forum is realizing the activities of Pakistan. I am sure that with our honesty, with our transparency and with our sincerity of approach, the world will know that Pakistan has been trying to destabilize us, and I am very hopeful that the Government's efforts to see that Pakistan is declared a terrorist State will succeed ultimately. .. (Interruptions).. .

MR. CHAIRMAN: Questich Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Assistance received from Foreign countries

*243. SHRI MOHAMMED AFZAL Alias MEEM AFZAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a; what i$_s$ the amount of assistance received by the public and private institutions during 1992-93 from foreign countries;

(b) what are the names of the institutions and persons who have received such assistance alongwith the amounts thereof; and

(c) the names of countries from where such assistance has been received?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRT S. B. CHAVAN): uO Foreign Contribution amounting to Rs. 803 crores (provisional) is reported to have been received by associations during 1992-93.